

WILSON REMOVES OBJECTIONS TO INTERPRETATIONS OF LEAGUE IF NOT IN FORMAL RATIFICATION

President Told the Foreign Relations Committee That if the Interpretations Were Part of the Senate's Ratification, It Would Lead to Long Delays, Because Other Governments Would Have to Change Their Viewpoint.

MUCH DISCUSSED ARTICLE 10 IS OF DOUBTFUL MEANING

The Questions of Immigration and Tariff Do Not Come Under Article 16, and the Council of the League of Nations Would Make No Report on Them, Declared the President in Conference To-day.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—President Wilson told the Senate foreign relations committee at the outset of his conference to-day that he could see no "reasonable objection" to interpretations of how the United States accepts the league of nations provided such interpretations did not form a part of the formal ratification itself.

If interpretations were part of the formal ratification, he contended, long delays would follow, as other governments would have to "accept in effect the language of the Senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete." Most of the interpretations, he said, seemed to him to suggest the "plain meaning of the instrument itself."

The much discussed article 10, the president told the senators, was not of doubtful interpretation when read in connection with the whole covenant. The council, he said, could only "advise" and as its action must be unanimous, the affirmative vote of the United States would be necessary to any question affecting it.

Article 16, the president said, provided that where there is a dispute found to be solely within the jurisdiction of one of the parties, unless international, the league council shall so report and make no recommendation for its settlement. Immigration, tariffs and the like, the president said, clearly came under that provision.

The president told the committee the league council would have "nothing whatever" to do with deciding whether the United States had fulfilled its obligations in case of withdrawal from the league.

The president said the United States would have "complete freedom of choice as to the application of force" in carrying out article 10 of the league covenant. President Wilson said: "Mr. Chairman: I am sincerely glad that the committee should have responded in this way to my intimation that I would like to be of service to it. I welcome the opportunity for a frank and full interchange of views."

"I hope, too, that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits on the decision of the Senate with regard to the terms of the peace."

"I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the Senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested co-operation of all parties and all interests and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear. May I mention a few of the matters which cannot be handled with intelligence until the country knows the character of the peace it is to have? I do so only by a very few samples."

"The copper mines of Montana and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead mines at Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton, belting and also for lubricating oil, which cannot be met—all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war. The same is true of raw cotton, of which the central empires alone formerly purchased nearly four million bales. And these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal profitable production waits on peace."

"Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace, not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples. And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include, not

food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also, which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined. By the same token there can be no properly studied national budget until then."

Other Nations Will Get Start of U. S. "The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of central Europe without competition from us, if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests."

"There are large areas of Europe whose future will be uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it."

"Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits, because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business."

"But I will not weary you with obvious examples. I will only venture to repeat that every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace; and also that we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's sufferings, which unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world and may at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself."

"Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of this treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the league of nations; and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained. You will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the House of Representatives on foreign affairs at the White House last March, the questions now frequently asked about the league of nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its first draft and subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly provided that the league should have no authority to act or to express a judgment on matters of domestic policy, that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized and that the constitutional rights of the Congress to determine all questions of peace and war, was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the commission on the league of nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted."

"The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned, had, in fact, already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconsistent with them in the draft of the covenant of the league adopted—the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March—but no objection was made to saying explicitly in the text that all had supposed to be implicit in it. There was absolutely no doubt as to the meaning of any one of the resulting provisions of the covenant in the minds of those who participated in drafting them, and I respectfully submit that there is nothing vague or doubtful in their wording."

"The Monroe doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant and the expression 'regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine' was used, not because any one of the conferees thought there was any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence, or in contemplation, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with the policy of a single nation. Absolutely nothing is concealed in the phrase."

Domestic Questions. "With regard to domestic questions, article 16 of the covenant expressly provides that, if in case of any dispute arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of

the parties and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement. The United States was by no means the only government interested in the explicit adoption of this provision, and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariffs and naturalization are indisputably domestic questions with which no international body could deal without express authority to do so. No enumeration of domestic questions was undertaken because to undertake it even by sample, would have involved the danger of seeming to exclude those not mentioned."

"The right of any sovereign state to withdraw had been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed, so soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to so important a question to inference. No proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation had in fact fulfilled 'all its international obligations' and all its obligations under the covenant. It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw; and I must say that it did not seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I knew that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfillment of all its international obligations. It has never failed to fulfill them and never will."

Article 10 Discussed. "Article 10 is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only 'advise upon' the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect. Unless the United States is a party to the question, her own affirmative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given, for a unanimous vote of the council is required. If she is a party, the trouble is here anyhow. And the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each government is free to reject it if it pleases. Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of Congress under our constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit that power. The United States will, indeed, undertake under article 10 to 'respect and preserve' as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league; and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal obligation, and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action. It is binding in conscience only, not in law."

Interpretations. "It has several times been suggested in public debate and in private conference, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the covenant should be embodied in the instrument of ratification."

"There can be no reasonable objection to such an intention. If the United States is to ratify the league, it must not form a part of the formal ratification itself. Most of the interpretations which have been suggested to me embody what seems to me the plain meaning of the instrument itself. But if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification long delays would be the inevitable consequence, inasmuch as all the many governments concerned would have to accept in effect, the language of the Senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be completed."

"The assent of the German assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained, among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it. If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our example would be immediately followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other."

"Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, if I have been entirely unreserved and plain spoken in speaking of the great matters we all have so much at heart. If excuse is needed, I trust that the critical situation of affairs may serve as my justification. The issues that manifestly hang upon the conclusions of the Senate with regard to peace and upon the time of its action are so grave and so clearly susceptible of being thrust on one side or postponed that I have felt it necessary in the public interest to make this urgent plea, and to make it as simply and as unreservedly as possible."

Lodge Interrogated Wilson. After the president had delivered his statement Senator Lodge said: "Mr. President, so far as I am personally concerned—and I think I represent perhaps the majority of the committee in that respect—we have no thought of entering upon arguments as to interpretations or points of that character; but the committee was very desirous of getting information on certain points which seem not clear and on which they thought information would be of value

to them. I am sure that you will be glad to give it."

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The reinforced British fleet which has been engaged with bolshevik war vessels is concentrated against Kronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd, a Helsingfors dispatch says. Kronstadt is burning, it is said.

The bolshevik submarine depot ship is reported to have been sunk in an engagement off Tolbock several miles northwest of Kronstadt.

London, Aug. 19.—The British admiralty officially confirmed to-day the sinking on Monday morning of the bolshevik battle cruiser Petropavlovsk, and the destroyer Andrei Pervosvan and a bolshevik destroyer by British naval forces during an engagement in the Gulf of Finland. A Russian cruiser probably was seriously damaged also, it was announced.

GERMAN GRATITUDE WON BY AMERICA FOR CARE OF PRISONERS Declared Daniel Steuchlen, Member of National Assembly—He Protested Against Further Retention of German Prisoners in France.

Berlin, Monday, Aug. 18 (By the Associated Press).—America has won the deep gratitude of Germany for her treatment of prisoners of war and her labors for their behalf in Siberia, declared Daniel Steuchlen, member of the national assembly and imperial commissioner for war and civilian prisoners, to-day at a meeting of majority socialists protesting against the further retention of German prisoners in France.

The meeting was the first move by the socialists in the plan to bring women forward as an influence for the return of prisoners, it being felt that they can arouse more sympathy than men. Herr Steuchlen blamed France for the holding of these prisoners and said the condition of men there was bad. He said the men were treated well in Italy, but that in Japan they were miserable, owing to different customs, habits and methods of housing the prisoners. He said 200 Americans working in Siberia among German and Austrian prisoners are doing good work. The empire is spending seven million marks per month for the maintenance of these prisoners, in addition to which there are huge sums available from private charity.

He condemned the pan-Germans for using the prisoner question merely as a political weapon against the government, calling them "camarilla afraid of light." The meeting concluded with a protest against Premier Clemenceau and French military authorities for holding German prisoners there.

Reports state that German prisoners in France and England have been told that Germany does not really want them to return, these rumors persisting in spite of the government's repeated protests at Versailles. Confidentially and secretly, many say the government appreciates there would be a tremendous added food problem should the prisoners be suddenly returned to Germany.

DAYLIGHT SAVING REPEAL PASSED Was Passed Over the President's Veto in the House By Seven More Than Was Necessary Two-Thirds.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—Repeal of the daylight saving law was passed to-day over President Wilson's veto by the House on a vote of 223 to 101, seven more than the necessary two-thirds. The repeal now goes to the Senate where its supporters claim victory.

PERSHING VISITING ITALIAN BATTLEFIELDS Was Guest of King Victor Emmanuel Yesterday and Left Last Night on His Way to Treviso.

Rome, Aug. 19 (By the Associated Press).—General Pershing, who was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel yesterday, left here shortly before midnight for Venice on his way to Treviso, where he will start on a visit to the Italian battlefields.

FRENCH TREATY DOES NOT OPPOSE U. S. CONSTITUTION. Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

(Continued on eighth page.)

KRONSTADT IS BURNING

Naval Port of Petrograd Is Being Bomarded By British Fleet

SUBMARINE WAS SUNK IN BATTLE

British Admiralty Confirms Report of Sinking Three Bolshevik Warships

Stockholm, Aug. 19.—The reinforced British fleet which has been engaged with bolshevik war vessels is concentrated against Kronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd, a Helsingfors dispatch says. Kronstadt is burning, it is said.

The bolshevik submarine depot ship is reported to have been sunk in an engagement off Tolbock several miles northwest of Kronstadt.

London, Aug. 19.—The British admiralty officially confirmed to-day the sinking on Monday morning of the bolshevik battle cruiser Petropavlovsk, and the destroyer Andrei Pervosvan and a bolshevik destroyer by British naval forces during an engagement in the Gulf of Finland. A Russian cruiser probably was seriously damaged also, it was announced.

GERMAN GRATITUDE WON BY AMERICA FOR CARE OF PRISONERS

Declared Daniel Steuchlen, Member of National Assembly—He Protested Against Further Retention of German Prisoners in France.

Berlin, Monday, Aug. 18 (By the Associated Press).—America has won the deep gratitude of Germany for her treatment of prisoners of war and her labors for their behalf in Siberia, declared Daniel Steuchlen, member of the national assembly and imperial commissioner for war and civilian prisoners, to-day at a meeting of majority socialists protesting against the further retention of German prisoners in France.

The meeting was the first move by the socialists in the plan to bring women forward as an influence for the return of prisoners, it being felt that they can arouse more sympathy than men. Herr Steuchlen blamed France for the holding of these prisoners and said the condition of men there was bad. He said the men were treated well in Italy, but that in Japan they were miserable, owing to different customs, habits and methods of housing the prisoners. He said 200 Americans working in Siberia among German and Austrian prisoners are doing good work. The empire is spending seven million marks per month for the maintenance of these prisoners, in addition to which there are huge sums available from private charity.

He condemned the pan-Germans for using the prisoner question merely as a political weapon against the government, calling them "camarilla afraid of light." The meeting concluded with a protest against Premier Clemenceau and French military authorities for holding German prisoners there.

Reports state that German prisoners in France and England have been told that Germany does not really want them to return, these rumors persisting in spite of the government's repeated protests at Versailles. Confidentially and secretly, many say the government appreciates there would be a tremendous added food problem should the prisoners be suddenly returned to Germany.

DAYLIGHT SAVING REPEAL PASSED Was Passed Over the President's Veto in the House By Seven More Than Was Necessary Two-Thirds.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—Repeal of the daylight saving law was passed to-day over President Wilson's veto by the House on a vote of 223 to 101, seven more than the necessary two-thirds. The repeal now goes to the Senate where its supporters claim victory.

PERSHING VISITING ITALIAN BATTLEFIELDS Was Guest of King Victor Emmanuel Yesterday and Left Last Night on His Way to Treviso.

Rome, Aug. 19 (By the Associated Press).—General Pershing, who was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel yesterday, left here shortly before midnight for Venice on his way to Treviso, where he will start on a visit to the Italian battlefields.

FRENCH TREATY DOES NOT OPPOSE U. S. CONSTITUTION. Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

PROSTRATE LAD KILLED BY AUTO

Robert T. Brown, Aged 11, of Gaysville Fell Off Bicycle in Path of Car

BICYCLE HIT STONE AND UNSEATED RIDER

Automobile Was Driven By Town Clerk Daniel S. Jackson of Barnard

Bethel, Aug. 19.—Robert T. Brown, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Brown of Gaysville, while learning to ride a bicycle late yesterday was thrown by striking a stone and landed directly in front of the automobile owned and driven by Daniel S. Jackson of Barnard, the machine passing over the boy and causing injuries which resulted in death an hour later. One hip and one leg were broken and internal injuries were inflicted.

The accident happened on the hill of the river road just north of Gaysville village. The boy was riding the bicycle down the incline and met the automobile mid-way the hill. The two vehicles were so close together when the boy was thrown off that it was not possible for Mr. Jackson to stop his car in time to avoid running over the prostrate form. The accident happened at 5 o'clock and the boy died at 6 o'clock. Mr. Jackson is the town clerk in Barnard. He was accompanied in the automobile by another man.

The victim of the accident was born in Bethel Nov. 8, 1907, and leaves, besides his parents, four sisters, Mrs. Daniel A. Abbott of Bethel and Jennie, Annie and Minnie Brown, all of Gaysville.

A prayer service will be held at the home of the boy's parents in Gaysville Wednesday afternoon, followed by a funeral at the Congregational church in Gaysville that afternoon.

BETHEL MAN BADLY HURT.

Arthur J. Miner Injured When Two Companies Were Killed

Bethel, Aug. 19.—Mrs. John B. Miner and her daughter, Josephine and Celie, are in Woodstock, R. I. having been called there by the serious injury sustained by their son and brother, Arthur J. Miner, in a grade crossing accident at Lincoln, R. I., Sunday. The young man sustained a fracture of the skull and internal injuries in his chest when an automobile in which he and three other men of Worcester, Mass., were riding, was struck by a trolley car. Two of the men being killed and the third being seriously injured.

A telegram from Mrs. Miner last night stated that the condition of her son remained about the same. The young man recently served a year in the United States service.

ASKS FOR SUIT MONEY.

Hope Woodcock Also Seeks Alimony from Frank Woodcock.

A hearing took place Monday afternoon before Judge F. L. Fish, in which Hope Woodcock asked for suit money and alimony, pending the trial of the divorce case. The suit was brought against her by Frank Woodcock, the defendant, had about \$400 in cash, while Mr. Woodcock had nothing excepting what he could earn and the suit money and alimony were denied.

The attorneys in the case of H. W. Kemp vs. the estate of J. W. Brooks, relative to the trustee fund in the Harriet Putnam matter, were given opportunity to present more documentary evidence.

New cases which have been filed in county court include: Divorce, G. H. Eddy vs. Edith Eddy; Henry H. Astbury vs. Abbie E. Astbury, general court cases; William J. Lathrop vs. the Mad River Lumber company, general assumption; This is an action in which the plaintiff seeks to recover \$5,000 for alleged breach of a logging contract.

Beck & Beck Case Settled. A settlement of the case of Beck & Beck in chancery in Washington county court has taken place and a decree will be arranged to be signed by Judge F. L. Fish, setting forth the agreement entered into between the parties. This is the case which developed out of the death of one of the firm of Beck & Beck in Barre. By settlement the surviving partner retains the business, over which there was some question raised by the widow of the late deceased partner.

LEAVES VERMONT WORK.

Miss Grace Kingsland To Be Secretary of New Hampshire Library Committee.

Miss Grace E. Kingsland, who has been the past six years assistant secretary of the Vermont free public library commission, has resigned to accept the secretaryship of the New Hampshire Library commission, with offices in Concord. N. H. Miss Kingsland's resignation is effective the last of this week. She will take a month's vacation before commencing her new duties.

As head of the secretary of the commission in New Hampshire she will be in the field of work a great deal, in which she has done quite a little while in the office in Vermont. Miss Kingsland made many friends since coming to Montpelier who are congratulating her upon her promotion.

As head of the secretary of the commission in New Hampshire she will be in the field of work a great deal, in which she has done quite a little while in the office in Vermont. Miss Kingsland made many friends since coming to Montpelier who are congratulating her upon her promotion.

As head of the secretary of the commission in New Hampshire she will be in the field of work a great deal, in which she has done quite a little while in the office in Vermont. Miss Kingsland made many friends since coming to Montpelier who are congratulating her upon her promotion.

As head of the secretary of the commission in New Hampshire she will be in the field of work a great deal, in which she has done quite a little while in the office in Vermont. Miss Kingsland made many friends since coming to Montpelier who are congratulating her upon her promotion.

As head of the secretary of the commission in New Hampshire she will be in the field of work a great deal, in which she has done quite a little while in the office in Vermont. Miss Kingsland made many friends since coming to Montpelier who are congratulating her upon her promotion.

(Continued on eighth page.)

MGR. C. F. MILLAR LEAVES THE TENNEY COMPANY

Becomes Associated with George Stratton in the Granite Industry and Will Spend Part of His Time Away from Barre.

Announcement made from the office of the Montpelier & Barre Light & Power company to-day confirms the rumor, current since last week, of the resignation of Clinton F. Millar, for several years the company's efficient Barre manager. Mr. Millar resigns to associate himself with the Barre granite industry, having established a connection with George Stratton, one of the larger manufacturing concerns in the district. His successor has not been appointed, although officials of the power company say that a number of names are receiving consideration.

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Millar, local and Boston officials of the company, which is one of the subsidiary units of the Tenney company, express themselves in terms of regret, and it was with reluctance that the finality of the manager's decision was learned. That the general public, including industrial and municipal interests, as well as domestic users of light and power, share this feeling is evidenced by the high esteem in which the retiring official has been held. Mr. Millar came to Barre in 1906 to take the local management of the old Consolidated Lighting company. Previously he had been a superintendent for the Portland, Me., Electric Lighting company, having gone to Maine from Boston, where he served as a construction expert for the General Electric company for two years. Mr. Millar completed his technical education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has always been known among his associates as an executive of the most progressive type.

When the Tenney company took over large utilities in Washington county a few years ago, the services of Mr. Millar were retained. He has been an important factor in maintaining friendly relations between the public and the company. His patience, courtesy and tact have won friendships in many trying situations and it is undoubtedly with a sense of real loss that patrons of the M. & B. L. & P. Co. learn of his decision to retire.

Mr. Millar will sever his connection with the company around Sept. 10. He will retain his residence in Barre, however, although his new duties as a representative of George Stratton will require his presence elsewhere a part of the time. Mr. Millar expects to represent the company in the middle West, at times in the East, and during a part of the year he will be at the concern's office in Barre. He will bring to his new work a reputation for efficient management, energy, and a large capacity for extending good will. His Barre and Montpelier friends will wish him an increasing measure of success.

FORD RUNABOUT STOLEN AT MONTPELIER

Machine of W. D. Walker Apparently Was Overturned in Being Driven Out of the Garage, as Door Was Ripped Off and Left.

The Ford runabout belonging to W. D. Walker, who resides on Upper Terrace street, Montpelier, was stolen from the garage near the house sometime during last night, the theft being discovered this morning. That the thief upset the car in making his getaway was evident by conditions about the premises, one door to the machine, glass from the windshield and part of the top of the auto being found piled up against an embankment. In spite of the accident which seems to have occurred, the Walker family heard no sounds out of the ordinary during the night, but the family of George Smith, who live below the Walkers, heard a rumble which they thought little of at the time, but now are inclined to connect with the missing Ford.

Upper Terrace street extends out into the farming section, so there was plenty of opportunity for the thief to escape with the car unseen. The matter was reported to the sheriff's department this forenoon, and it is thought the absence of one door to the car and the smashed windshield and other parts will aid man in the rounding up of the thief.

The Walker family also discovered that the marauder had entered the house, but nothing was found missing. A window screen which the family knows was securely in place when they retired was found removed when they arose this morning.

SOME "PEERLESS" FACTS ON PROPOSED INDUSTRY

It Is Not a Get-Rich-Quick Scheme, but an Investment in a Concern That Has a Constant Market for Its Product—Will You Help to Secure It by Subscribing to Preferred Stock?

Vermont and her communities have always been accused of sending their money into the West, instead of using it to promote home industry. This has been for years one of the leading indictments of Vermont banks, and one of two enterprising institutions have strongly and progressively advocated Vermont money for Vermont industry. There are many towns in Vermont that feel the need for increasing interest in local upbuilding, but for some reason or other have not facilities for successfully handling the business. Barre is very fortunate in this respect, for she is primarily an industrial town and can attract the necessary labor

(Continued on eighth page.)

Column of Troops Went Over at Candelaria This Morning to Catch Mexicans Who Held Lieuts. Peterson and Davis of American Air Force for Ransom

Candelaria, Texas, Aug. 19.—Troops of the eighth cavalry crossed the Mexican border at 6:40 o'clock this morning in pursuit of the bandits who held aviators Peterson and Davis for ransom.

Davis and Peterson accompanied the troops, acting as guides. Aviators are co-operating with the cavalry as scouts to locate the bandits on the Mexican side, flying over the Ojinaga district south of Candelaria.

RESCUED OFFICERS ARE ACTING GUIDES

Aviators Acting As Scouts, Flying Over the Ojinaga District—The Punitive Expedition is Being Conducted With the Full Knowledge of Authorities at Washington

Candelaria, Texas, Aug. 19.—Troops of the eighth cavalry crossed the Mexican border at 6:40 o'clock this morning in pursuit of the bandits who held aviators Peterson and Davis for ransom.

Davis and Peterson accompanied the troops, acting as guides. Aviators are co-operating with the cavalry as scouts to locate the bandits on the Mexican side, flying over the Ojinaga district south of Candelaria.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS TO TROOPS TO CROSS

The U. S. Government at Washington Is in Possession of All the Facts in Connection With the Punitive Expedition.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The American punitive expedition into Mexico after the bandits who held the two American aviators is being conducted with the full knowledge of authorities in Washington, who have been withholding announcement of the government's purpose until the two Americans were safe.

Secretary Baker announced that the American troops went over on specific instructions from the war department, but withheld further official announcement until he has received official word from the border.

TEXAS STATE TROOPS ORDERED TO BE READY

Governor Hobby To-day Instructed the Adjutant General's Deputies to Be Prepared for Service on the Border.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—Governor W. P. Hobby to-day instructed the adjutant general's department to have the Texas National Guard ready to respond to an emergency call for service on the border.

INSURANCE REDUCTION ON GRANITE PLANTS

New England Insurance Exchange Notices Companies to Reduce Rate Ten Per Cent Because of Improvement in Fire Fighting Service.

The New England Insurance Exchange has notified the fire insurance companies of Barre to make a reduction of 10 per cent. on granite sheds and equipment located in Barre city under the protection of the Barre fire department. This reduction was advised by Engineer J. S. Caldwell of the N. E. I. E., who made an inspection of the fire fighting apparatus and water system, reporting the latter to be in much better condition than it was a few years before. Though several suggestions were made in regard to both departments, the improvements enabled the company to make the reduction which